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NUMBER 4

# OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras. CHARLES D. TRAIL, Chargé d'Affaires.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. H. G. MACDONELL, W. HENRY D. HAGGARD, Secretary of Legation.

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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 8, Traves de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.

### CHURCH DIRECTORY

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ALBERT ALLEN, CHEK.

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H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.

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p.m., every evening. Sunday school at 4:30, p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.

Services in Pertuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.
and 2:30 o'clock, p.m. and every Wednesday at 7, and 12.

services on the stal 7, p.m.| and ard | [11 a m.] Sunday of each month.

# TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

#### RAIL WAYS.

MAIL WALLS.

BOM PEDRO II.—Through Expres: Train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; and is divided at Bellein into Central, and S. Paulo brauch: former arrives at Barra do includy 79c. Entre Rios 494 and Lafayette (terminals 79c. m.) latter arrives at Barra at 740 a.m. and the S. From Entre Rios train leaves Paulo must change, a performance of the S. From Entre Rios train leaves at 959 s.m., frains leave Lafaytte at 730 a.m.; Cachana at 1136. S. Rios Deron Rios Lafaytte at 730 a.m.; Cachana (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group of the S. Petro Novo at 1126 Entre Rios (S. Baulo Branch) 1.10 p.m. group 1.10 p.m

3.07: arrive at Barra at 510 and 515 p.m. and Rio at 8 p m.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 1025; Earte Rios at 223 and Macianno Proceepio (termina) at 628 p.m. S. Paulo brancheaves Barra at 1120 and arrives at Cachocira at 625 p.m. Serom Eater Rios at miss at 625 p.m. and arrives ar Porto Novo at 6.05. Downward, train leaves Marianno Procon at 520 p.m. and Porto Novo 630, arriving at Barra at 1125 and 1137 p.m., % each Rio at 510 p.m.

weach Rio at giro p.m.

Mexed Trains, leave Rio at 8:35 and giro a.m. gigs and so min first goes to Eatre Rios arriving at 8.55 p.m. second so min first goes to Eatre Rios arriving at giro a.m. and 355 p.m. and an arriving at giro. Downward Rios at 4:50 a.m. arriving at Barra pir; an Eatre Eatre Rios at 4:50 a.m. arriving at Barra pir; and a giro p.m. leave Barra at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra gir; an Rios at 1:50 p.m. and leave Bellean at giro a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.

115 p.m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a.m. arrung in ricia 1;50.

Night service: Train leaves flow at 10 p. m. every Friday,
marking at Barra at 127 bowd at 10 p. m. every Friday,
marking at Barra at 127 bowd at 1055 p.m. every Monday,
arriving at 10 p. m. of 105 p.m. every Monday,
marking at 10 p.m. of 105 p.m. every Monday,
striving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p.m. Denovational train leaves
S. PAULO AMD RIO.—Train leaves Cachocirin at 12 m.
striving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p.m. Denovational train leaves
surviving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p.m. Denovational train leaves
where passengers change to the D. Pedre II line.

where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Nitheroby (Sant'Anna)
6530 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburge to 253; Cordeiro (t hour
per transway from Cantegallo) 122,67 and Macuco 124 p. m.
Return train leaves Macuco 650. Cordeiro (1050 and Nova
Fiburgo 1050 p. m., arriving at Nitheroby 5:00 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Larangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and 6, 2 o. m. and 2, 4 and 3 a. m. and 2, 4 and 4 and 8 and 9 and 12 a. m. and at 4, 4 and 8 and 9 and 12 a. m. and at 4, 4 and 8 and 9 and 12 a. m. and at 4, 4 and 8 and

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30 Cornhill, London E. C. Messis. Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook, London, E. C. Messrs. JOHN MILLER & Co., São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5th, 1887.

Some of our colleagues of the daily press do not seem to look with favor on the proposition made by a considerable number of merchants in Rua da Alfandega to employ private watchmen to protect their premises against burglary. There is no question whatever as to the steady increase of this class of crime, nor is there any question as to the inefficiency of the police; the columns of the daily papers are full of accounts and complaints. Frankly, then, what are merchants to do? They have valuable stocks of goods in their warehouses, and their fortunes and livelihood are dependant upon their protection. If the police are not to be trusted, then what recourse can they employ? Must the merchant and his clerks sit up at night to protect the property, or may they not combine with their neighbors to employ trustworthy watchmen for this service? This is done elsewhere, the watchmen being enrolled as special constables. Why may it not be done in Rio de Janeiro? There is no use of waiting for a reform in the police force, for it will not come. The chief and his immediate subordinates are usually controlled by political influences, and are more interested in keeping in favor with political chiefs than in repressing crime. And as for the force, the pay is too small, and the moral support accorded them too slight, to make the place desirable for an able-bodied conscientious man. It is notorious that the worst capoeiras of this city are permitted to snap their fingers in the face of the police, because of their influential protection. As long as this is permitted, no full-grown man will care to be a policeman. And in the meantime, housebreaking, theft and assaults are of hourly occurrence! By all means let us have private watchmen-or, if that be denied, a vigilance committee!

THE opposition to the Protestant school at Piracicaba, São Paulo, which was so unwisely stimulated by the Emperor on the occasion of his recent visit to that province, has at last culminated in an official attempt to close the school altogether. On the 27th ult. the inspector litterario of that district, Dr. Abilio E. Vianna, addressed an official notice to Miss Bruce, directress of the school, to the effect that "in accordance with Art. 165, § 1, of the Regulamento of 18th April, 1869, and Art. 23 of the Regulamento of 8th November, 1851, I can directress; shall be frequented by boys, once that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent that the education of th

of girls." And furthermore, that "in view of Art. 24 of this last Regulamento the school is obliged to have a professor of the religion of state," This school was founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church South in connection with its mission work in this Due permission was obtained for its creation, and a considerable expense was incurred in the purchase of land and the erection of a school building, nearly all of which was borne by the missionary societies in the United States. Experienced teachers were then brought out, under whose wise and efficient management the school has developed into one of the best in the province. It is true that it was established as a girls' school, but in the absence of good primary schools for boys in that locality the practice has grown up of admitting small boys, none of whom, we believe, have thus far exceeded the age of ten years. The popularity of the school has been so great among the Brazilian families of that locality that repeated attempts to establish a Catholic school by the Sisters have signally failed. It is a Protestant school, of course, and as such teaches Protestant doctrines, but in so unobjectionable a way that the Catholic families of Piracicaba have felt no hesitation in sending their children to be educated there. Of course, as a Protestant mission school it is not at all likely to have a "professor of the religion of state," and its founders probably never knew that there is a law requiring such an utter absurdity as the imposition of a Roman Catholic religious instructor on a Protestant school. In fact, there are probably very few schools in the country, even among Catholics, which are so provided. On the occasion of the Emperor's visit to Piracicaba last October, he expressly charged the vicar there to "react against this Protestant propaganda," and the result is what we see. First, some of the more timid patrons of the school were induced to withdraw their children. Then the Sisters made another attempt to start their opposition school, but failed. And now a public official unearths a couple of obsolete and forgotten laws and attempts to close up the school! But the attempt will fail. The attendance of boys can very easily be arranged, for a separate school can be provided-particularly if it is made necessary through persecution. But as for the "professor of the religion of state," it can not be enforced! It the Piracicaba school is closed up by official action on that account, then every Protestant school in the empire must be closed, which will deprive Brazil of her best and most efficient means of education. More than that, such a step will bring down the condemnation of the whole Protestant world in a way which will lead to anything but pleasant

THEN there is another feature to this question which should not be overlooked. If purely Protestant schools are not permitted by the laws of Brazil, except under the impossible condition of having Roman Catholic professors of theology thrust upon them, then this fact ought to be made clearly known in the Protestant countries of northern Europe where Brazil is now seeking immigrants. There is a very general impression abroad that Brazil tolerates all religions; and toleration, it should be added, does not mean merely permission to think Protestantism, but to practice, preach and teach Protestantism. If Brazilian toleration falls short of this, then let us have a clear understanding of what the word really means under the laws of the country. We admit the right of Brazil to exclude Protest-

such right can justly be exercised. The other day two Protestant clergymen and a Brazilian teacher were attacked by a mob near Campo Largo, province of Paraná, but no protection whatever, nor satisfaction, has been accorded them by the authorities. One of the clergymen was badly injured by blows on the back and the teacher was knocked down several times. Recourse to the president of the province has signally failed, and there the matter stands. Now, if this is the Brazilian idea of toleration, if Protestant preachers can not be protected against brutal attacks, and if Protestant schools are not to be permitted to exist as such, we want to know it. If this law of 1851 is valid and is to be enforced, no Protestant school in the empire can be carried on. And if the law is operative, we beg to inform the minister of agriculture that every Protestant country in Europe shall know it, to the end that no Protestant emigrants shall be deceived into coming here under the promise of religious toleration. If they are not to have schools according to their own faith, then let them go where no such restriction is to be found,

ONE morning a few days since a small

boy and girl started out for school in the city of São Paulo. Being the children of an American connected with one of the educational institutions of that city, and having been but a short time in the country, they appear to have been but slightly acquainted with the discriminating and polite requirements of their new home. The boy, who had reached the ripe age of 11 years, was dressed in the barbarous style of the country from which he camea plaited waist and knickerbockers, buttoned together at the waist, with collar and cuffs, and wearing an unmistakeable appearance of having been washed and ironed It is true that he had worn this same suit in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and many other American cities, and that no one ever dreamed of criticising his dress; but then it must be remembered that Americans and Englishmen are somewhat backward in such matters. In those countries boys are kept in knickerbockers and girls in short dresses until a shamefully advanced perioduntil an age when, in Brazil, they are marrying and settling for life. Well, this little American boy in São Paulo, with his little sister, took a tram-car, for it was a rainy day and the streets were muddy. After going a short distance the conductor suddenly stopped the tram-car and ordered the boy down. Not understanding Portuguese, he only looked bewildered. Finally the indignant conductor came to where he was sitting and roughly hauled him out, scattering his books in the mud. The little girl, much frightened, got out also, and together they tramped the rest of the way to school through the mud and rain. Meeting the father they could give no explanation of the matter, and of all that the conductor said they remembered only the words "mangas de camisa" (shirt sleeves). And that explained the whole transaction ! This rude American boy had been shocking the finer sensibilities of this São Paulo conductor by appearing in his "shirt-sleeves" in a public conveyance. True, the garment is not called a shirt elsewhere, and it covered a real little shirt of the most improper kind; but then it had plaits, cuffs and collar, and, though of colored material, was a close approximation to the conductor's ideal of what a shirt should be.
As the regulations of the company forbid the carrying of people in their shirt sleeves, and as the conductor's sense of duty was as strong as his sense of propriety, he had no

but one shocked look at the garment and then promptly retreated behind the reg-ulations also. And that settles the whole matter! Either this unregenerate American must dress his boy properly-black broadcloth coat (frock preferred), trowsers and waist coat, Derby hat, collar and cravat, and patent leather boots-or he must find another conveyance for him than the São Paulo tram-cars. It is quite time for this boy to be smoking cigarettes and staring at women with the eye of a connoisseur-and who could tolerate his doing such things in a plaited waist. Then think of the lacerated feelings of passengers and conductors at the sight of these shameless "shirt sleeves"! No matter what sights may be seen along the street, no matter what language may offend delicate ears, no matter what rudeness of look and manner may assail every lady who enters a tram-car-the Brazilian people will not tolerate a shirt sleeve! The line must be drawn somewhere, and in São Paulo it will be drawn just there !

#### MANUFACTURING IN BRAZIL.

The almost simultaneous organization of two enterprises for the establishment of flour mills in this city has attracted attention to the question, which we have already discussed, as to whether manufacturing in Brazil is merely an exotic plant, flourishing under the protective influence of our tariff system, or whether it may be a legitimate effort at creating a demand tor certain articles to be produced in the country, which have hitherto been imported from foreign countries.

We assert, with little fear of contradiction, that at present Brazil possesses none of the attributes of a manufacturing nation. We do not propose to deal particularly with these milling enterprises, beyond noticing that it is estimated that 30 per cent, profit per annum will be divided, and that so handsome a result will stimulate foreign competition, as more moderate profits are acceptable to American and other mill own-We merely wish to point out how completely in opposition to accepted opinions in economic matters is this rage for establishing manufacturing industries in Brazil.

J. R. McCulloch, the eminent writer on politico-economical questions, in an essay on the circumstances necessary for the progress of manufactures, divides these into moral and physical. The first are freedom for life and property, an inviolate standard of currency, public burdens fairly and equally imposed, justice speedily, cheaply and honestly administered, and perfect freedom to testators to dispose of their property. To these he adds education of the working classes. Beyond the first of these attributes and even this is open to contestation-Brazil possesses not a single one. Of the physical circumstances, Mr. McCulloch places first an abundant supply of raw material, clearly demonstrating that without its immense supply of iron, tin, etc., England could never have assumed its present eminent position as a manufacturing nation. Next comes an ample supply of cheap fuel, without which the steam engine becomes unavailable, and without steam no manufacturer can compete with others. led labor is another necessity. To this we would add, on our own responsibility, freedom of internal intercourse and moderate or cheap rates of freight. Does Brazil possess any of these physical circumstances declared by Mr. McCulloch to be It may be replied that immense water power is contained in the country, but to avail of this the mills must be so retired from con-

All these reasons go to show that at present Brazil has none of the attributes of a manufacturing country; and that if mills are springing up over the country, it is under the shade of our excessive import duties.

Whether it is justifiable to establish manufactures to stimulate the production of certain articles, is so variously considered, that its examination would occupy more time and space than is at our disposition. Only one point may be alluded to in its application to Brazil. Manufacturers do not pretend to reduce the cost of their products to consumers. These prices will be governed by the current quotations of foreign competing goods, and the result can only be the transferring of so much money from the coffers of the Treasury, into which it has been paid as import duties, to the coffers of those interested in these manufacturing enterprises. Brazil can ill afford to see her customs revenue decrease, and that the establishment of every enterprise for the purpose of manufacturing tends to this end seems undeniable.

We have no intention of charging the organizers of these enterprises of doing a wrong to the country; they are merely acting as business men, who, the authorities having declared high duties indispensible, are availing of a perfectly lawful means of securing for themselves a part of the profit.

The Treasury may destroy these manufacturers at one blow by increasing duties on the raw material, for the supply of which they are dependent on the stranger, or foreign nations disgusted with the conceit of the idea of constituting Brazil a manufacturing country, may enter upon a system of reprisals, which must result to the prejudice of the empire.

#### RRAZIL AS A MANUFACTURER.

The well worn aphorism that Brazil is a country essencialmente agricola is now no longer applicable to this land of slaves and coffee. The rest of the industrial world is asleep and Brazil is about to strip off the cloak that has hidden for so long her industrial powers, and lead the van in the army of manufacturers.

Stimulated with the success of her cotton mills, she is now to turn miller also and prove that Brazilian labor is as cheap and efficacious as that of Europe and the

What will the Argentines say to a mill that pays 30% nett on its capital?

Where will the American hide himself when he sees a country that produces neither wheat, coal, nor machinery, import all these articles in order that her gifted people may fill their unaccustomed stomachs with cheap bread?

No; when the slopes of the Serra da Mantiqueira cease to yield coffee, when the campos of Oliveira and Bom Successo are furrowed by the civilizing steam plough, and the tropic skies look down on a sea of golden grain, when the curse of slavery no longer prevents foreign labor, then may Brazil hope to figure among the bread supplying countries of the world, and be independent of American, European and River Plate flour.

In a country which is not yet either a producer of grain or manufacturer of flour, technical knowledge of milling is necessarily rare, and a criticism in figures of Gianelli & Co.'s prospectus would neither general principles where flour can be imported at a selling principles. paying duties, commissions, and charges to the extent say of 15% on cost and freight price, the advantage of buying from the national mill is more than apocryphal.

Furthermore, as wheat has to be imported and consequently pays freight, the only advantage the national concern has lies in the protective duty of about 10%. Against this have also to be imported, coals and bags, or barrels, all paying freight likewise, so that where foreign competition only pays freight on the nett produce of its mills, the national one has to pay on all the gross requirements for making flour. And, even assuming the easy sale of the major part of the produce of the wheat, where is the home outlet for the collateral products of bran and so forth?

Without questioning the general exactness of the estimate as per prospectus, there are a few items deserving explanation,

Expediente d'Alfandega on wheat should be 51/4 % on 2,280,000\$000 = 119,700\$ not 48,000\$000.

The production of bran would largely exceed the demand, say 140,000\$ against 90,000\$ required. Second brand flour would also be produced on far too large a scale for the fastidious taste of this market, the consumption never exceeding about 5,000 barrels per year.

Again, it is not clear about the grinding powers of the mill, apparently in order to grind 80 tons per diem the mill must work the whole of the 24 hours.

29th Jan., 1887.

Regarding the production of wheat, it may be considered as an indisputable fact that Brazil will never figure in the world's markets as a wheat producer. Certain localities in the South and in elevated regions may produce a small quantity, but of very inferior quality for flour-making purposes. A careful experiment was made near Campinas a few years ago, and the experimenter informed us that the wheat had to be "weeded" by hand two or three Think of competing with Russia, United States or the Argentine Republic, when the Brazilian wheat field must be repeatedly cleaned of weeds by hand !--Eds. News. 1

#### REGARDING SANTA BARBARA. Editor Rio News:

Sir. - In your issue of January 24th our poor little village is once more brought to the front through the medium of an editorial and in connection with the proposal now under discussion by the "wiseacres" of the general [provincial] assembly to change us from the district of Piracicaba to that of Limeira.

True, we are not a great railroad center, or grand "entrepôt" of commerce, nor are we a community of millionaires; but though our village is small, even obscure, I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise at the general ignorance with regard to our general condition, and as you call for information upon the point I have thought it would not be amiss for me to respond, so far as my ability and the limited medium of a short letter would permit.

In the first place I should imagine that our little community would possess but little value as a political agent, on account of the small number of voters in the district, whether the preponderance were in favor of or against monarchism or republicanism. As a matter of fact, there are only twentyeight votes polled here, of which number twenty are republicans. The contest between parties would have to be exceedingly close, which would enable the village of Santa Barbara to hold the balance of power, or enable it to decide between monarchism and republicanism. Consequently, I say that as a political factor we amount to nothing. I have resided in the village eight years and so far as I know, with the exception of one person. Dr. Prudente de Barros, no one of the contestants for political power

and place has ever, during that time, made his appearance among us to solicit the votes of the citizens, or attempted to enlighten us upon the political topics of the day.

Next, as to the advantages of religious instruction which we possess. I presume, from the tenor of your editorial that you had reference more particularly to the American portion of the community, but, as a matter of fact, in a political or religious view the Americans are not to be considered in connection with the fate of Santa Barbara, inasmuch as they are not permitted to vote, nor are they Catholics.

Referring, however, to the entire community, both American and Brazilian, I will say that the latter have a new and very handsome church, with its pastor residing in the village, and so far as religious instruction and advantages go, a la Brazil, I presume they are well supplied. The Americans, also, thanks to the beneficence and liberality of the mission boards of the mother country, have a fair sprinkling of religious tutors - preachers, I will say, residing among them, who dispense regularly, at two or three different churches each Sabbath day, the Holy Word. These churches are none of them at a greater distance than three or four miles from any of the Americans, consequently the ride to and fro each Sunday would only act as a good appetizer.

As to roads, I really think our roads are about as good as the generality of roads in Brazil. From our village radiate four general roads, or great highways; one to Piracicaba, distant four leagues, (or sixteen miles); another to Limeira, about the same distance; another to Campinas, about six leagues distant; another to the railway station, distant one league. With the single exception of the road to Piracicaba, single exception of the load to financials, I consider the roads excellent; in fact they will bear comparison with the roads of almost any portion of the United States. From Santa Barbara to the railway station we have a daily line of trollys, and, from the village to Piracicaba a tri-weekly line. This fact of itself bught to be proof, or at least prima facie evidence, that the roads are in pretty fair condition.

As to the desire of the people generally be changed to the district of Limeira, As to the desire of the people generally to be changed to the district of Limeira, the Americans are utterly indifferent, and the majority of the Brazilians are opposed to it. To such that an extent indeed does this to it. 10 such an extent indeed does this opposition go, that a petition has been circulated for signatures among the inhabitants, to be directed to the government, asking that we be permitted to remain as we were, attached to Piracicaba.

As to our financial prosperity I have already written my views in a former letter, and it is unnecessary to reiterate here.

Very truly, A. W. C.

Santa Barbara, 26th Jan., 1887.

Jornal do Commercio, 26th Jan. POLICE IN RIO.

POLICE IN RIO.

We, the undersigned, importers living in the Rua da Alfandega, ward between Rua da Quitanda and Rua dos Ourives, by the present come to protest against the want of policemen in the said ward as there have lately been repeated attempts at burglary, and visible signs of attempts at forcing on the doors of various establishments. We, therefore, beg from the competent authority immediate precautions to the end that this deplorable state of affairs, in which we are envolved, may cease, and in case this be decided upon, we collectively offer to contribute the expense necessary to the proper policeing of the ward. Rio de Janeiro, 25th January, 1886.

From the Gazeta de Noticias, January

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT. In a most important unpublished work of the eminent Dr. Louis Couty we find the following words, which are worthy of consideration:

words, which are worthy of consideration:

"I ought to tell everything. The only plantations, from what I saw, on which the introduction of free labor, subject to contracts and in contact with slave service, is giving results, and where there are not arising daily and bitter doubts, have always been managed by intelligent and foreign administrators, who have sought with studious aptitude to attenuate and mitigate the inconvenences of the system and of social usages. For example, in Ibicaba the administrator is German; in Sete Quedas and in Amparo, Dutch; in Mont-serrat, French; on the plantation of Sr. Antonio Prado, Italian; and the Sr. Van-Erven, the cenlightened planter of Santa Clara, is the son of a foreigner."

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The December receipts of the Pará oustom house amounted to 973,599\$763.

-The December receipts of the Ypanema iron works were 6,969\$224, against 3,911\$616 for the same month in 1885,

-The total number of deaths in Pará last year vas 2,461, of which 364 were from beri-beri and 81 from yellow fever. -The December receipts of the Ypanema iron

works were 6,969\$224, against 3,911\$616 for the ame month in 1885. -The December receipts of Maranhão custom

house amounted to 202,651\$886, against 120,790\$-729 in 1885 and 201,931\$701 in 1884. -There appears to be yellow fever all along the

oast, from Pará down to Bahia. In Parahyb is raging with great virulence. -Dr. Martinho Prado Junior, of São Paulo, has received a first installment of 7,000\$ on the immi-

grants introduced into that province. -There were 760 immigrant arrivals in S. Paulo They were not permitted to stay in Santos long enough to get hungry.

-The public debt of the province of Ceará, to the latest reports, amounts to 347, 763\$819, of which 278,123\$200 are funded.

70,3019, 01 which 270,1233200 are funded.

—In the district of Apparecida, province of Rio de Janeiro, an Italian who played on the organ, and had a monkey, died suddenly, and the police found in his possession 6,000\$. The business found in his possession 6,000\$. must be a good one.

-Areado, Minas Geraes, seems to be offlicted, They have there measles, carbuncles, etc., which are destroying 20 per cent. of the patients. Areado is not in S. Paulo and immigrants will not catch measles, etc., if they go to S. Paulo.

-A number of Belgian immigrants, who are employed on the plantation of Col. Silveira Cintra, says the Gazeta, of Mogy-nirim, S. Paulo, are complaining that they have not been paid the pro-vincial subsidy promised them. The collector there tells them he has no money.

-The public debt of the province of Minas Geraes amounts to a total of 4,257,000\$, of which 4,007,000\$ is funded and 250,000\$ unfunded. The province has thus far expended 2,861,582\$ in kilometric subventions to railways and 1,118, 879\$ on account of interest guarantees.

The Diario Popular of the 24th ult. is inform ed by some one connected with the census com-mission that the city and municipality of S. Paulo contains a population of 40,000. This does not include some of the outlying hamlets of other municipalities, which are by some considered to now form a part of the city itself.

-The December receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to 981,122\$859, against 748,-492\$544 in the same month of 1885, a gain of 222,630\$315. The revenue from imports gave an increase of 194,450\$052, and the receipts for the emancipation fund increased 42,110\$715. The revenue from exports showed a decrease

--The public debt of the province of São Paulo amounts to 8,514,803\$448, of which only 1,186,-000\$ is funded. Of the floating debt 800,000\$ is for Ypiranga lottery receipts, 79,409\$445 deposits as guarantees for public officials, and 5,919,413\$210 for interest guarantees advanced by the general government to the Sto Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line on account of the quota belonging to the province.

-The Jornal do Commercio on the 28th ulto. printed statistics of the agricultural production of the province of S. Paulo as shown by its exports

133.733	223,826	183,611	142,899	69,702	Hides
194,292	291,995	215,024	224,963	274,027	Tobacco
334-453	135,199	198,284	330,815	343,293	Venrs.
279,659	279,344	* 248,791	434-359	293,700	Live stock
760,829	481,374	190,073	198,966	522,164	Cotton
40,297,043\$	55,004,725\$	39,890,968\$ 42,753,031\$ 56,180,786\$ 55,004,725\$ 40,297,043\$	42,753,031\$	39,890,968\$	Coffee
1005-00	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	

-The Sobradinho rapids improvements in the Rio S. Francisco have been completed.

-The Parnahyba river improvements, in the province of Piauhy, have been suspended.

There were 193 deaths in the city of Victoria during the year 1886, against 164 in the preceding

-The total receipts of the Rio Grande custom house in 1886 were 2,712,520\$220, against 2,264, 675\$140 in the preceding year.

-The January receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 1,064,421\$432, and of the meta de rendas to 314,504\$827.

The December receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 101,758\$988, making a total of 497,023\$375 for the half year.

-The São Paulo provincial assembly on the 26th ult. rejected a bill repealing a law authorizing the use of municipal jails for the detention of runaway slaves.

-Up to 15th December there had been 86 fatal cases of cholera in Matto Grosso. It is now re-ported from Montevidéo that there is a great scarcity of food in that province.

The Provincia of São Paulo says that it is proposed to organize a company in Campinas for the sale of coffee. Offices and warehouses are to be established in Santos, of course!

-The official value of all exports from the proince of São Paulo in 1885-86 was 41,558,391\$, of which coffee produced 40,297,043\$ and all other products 1,261,834\$. It looks very much like carrying all the eggs in one basket.

-A poor slave made his appearance in Campo on the 29th or 30th ult. in a pitful condition. He had been most cruelly whipped, and he carried irons on his neck and ankles, with chains. The abolition society took the matter up.

-Advices from Bahia state that a sailor of the Brazilian navy on the night of the 16th ult., the occasion of the Bomfim festa, drew his knife and ran a-muck among the crowd, severely wounding several persons. And yet no one shot him!

-A very enjoyable ball was given on the Royal Mail steamer Trent in the port of Santos on the 24th ult. by Mr. William Ellis, of Messrs. Holworthy & Ellis, who is about to leave for England. The decks were brilliantly illuminated, and the ball proved not only a novelty but a great success.

-The exports of coffee from the province Espirito Santo during the last three fiscal years were as follows :

-A Barbacena, Minas Geraes, paper on the 23r ult., states that two slaves, the man aged 79 and his wife aged 65 years, had applied to the authornts whe agen of years, had applied to the author-ities there for their free papers. They claim that their master, Sr. Condé, had witheld all com-munication of their freedom. Messrs. Sardiva and Cotegipe's great emancipation measure seems to be ineffective on the plantations.

-In acknowledging the receipt of some reading books from a charitable lady, a teacher of Uberala pooks from a charitable lady, a teacher of Uberaba recently wrote: "I have pupils so poor that they can not even bring paper, it being necessary for me to furnish at my own cost and also make use of the backs of letters in order that they may write." The money wasted in other ways might be made of real practical use in cases like this.

-An abolition meeting was held at Campos or the evening of the 30th ult. in view of cruelties practiced on some slaves of that vicinity. practiced off some saves of man meeting however was broken up and several people injured. Carlos de Lacerda telegraphs that his life is threatened, and asks for protection. The premier has promised to take the matter into consideration. Campos is getting a very unsavory reputation.

-The November and December receipts of the

l'arahyba custom house were as follows : November 75,377\$605 34,467 015 40,910\$590

ports increased by 55,575\$377, while those from exports decreased 4,495\$208.

-The "Sociedade de Immigração" of Santos has —The "Sociedade de Immigração" of Santos nas published a statement of the recent immigration abuses at that port, dated the 20th ult., in which they state that the immigration authorities did absolutely nothing, and that the Rio Parund immigrants, numbering 228, were sheltered in the Carno convent at the society's request and fed at its own expense. The society paid out 1,2478200 for provisions, the Santos merchants refusing to sell to the government officials on credit.

-The province of Pará seems to have entered into a very peculiar contract with Eduardo Castel Pontel for the prosecution of a fishing and Eduardo Pontel for the prosecution of a using industry. In the first place the province agrees to loan the two Eduardos 300,000\$ for 30 years at 80%, and to pay them a subsidy of 7,000\$ a month hesides for the same period. In four years the subsidy will swallow up the loan, leaving the poor fishermen to draw their \$0,000\$ a year thereafter free from all incumbrance

—On the 10th ulto. the Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, branch of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, commenced operations.

The monthly receipts of the Santos custom

house during the last hall year were	as follows.	
	765,069\$579 817,077 318	,
July	817,077 318	
September	824,058 683	
September	1,230,910 645	
October	1,048,797 724	
November	910,396 660	
December	944937	
	r ro6 aro\$600	

Total, 6 months ..... 5,596,250\$6 

188: 
 Importations
 41774.309\$79.7

 Port dues
 27,303.3

 Exportations
 520,478.367

 Sundries
 23,308.614

 Surtax 5%
 225,498.886
 4,289,070\$692 26,893 860 600,404 021 20,230 768

5,570,898\$974 4,936,599\$341

#### NOTES RAILROAD

-Three kilometres of the Ribeirão Bonito railway, Pernambuco, were formally inaugurated on the 30th ult.

-An extension of 18 months has been granted to the Carangola company for the completion of its branch line to Itapemirim.

-The government has conceded six months more to the "Quarahim a Itaqui" line, of Rio Grande, for the conclusion of its works.

-The October receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 861,621\$960, and the expenses 306,145\$700, leaving a balance of 555,476\$260.

-It is said that the inauguration of the Jahú branch of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line will take place about the middle of the current month.

-It is announced that an engineer in Lorena, São Paulo, has hit upon a scheme of a railway from that place to Goyaz. We are not informed whether his plan includes the necessary capital,

-The S. Carlos do Pinhal company having asked permission to extend its line from Arara-quara to Sant'Anna do Paranahyba, the minister of agriculture refuses to grant it on the ground that this is one of the proposed routes to Matto Grosso, for which the government has not yet procured all necessary data.

-The minister of agriculture refuses permission for the construction of two branches of the S. Carlos for the construction of two mancies of the Stantos de Pinhal line, one toward the Mogy-guassi, and the other from Jahu to the Paranapanema. The minister decides that the first is prejudicial to the Paulista company, and the second to the Soroca bana company. Several of the São Paulo com bana company. Several of the São panies seem to be literally "pocketed."

-The October and November receipts expenses the Ribeirão Preto extension of the Mogyana railway were as follows:

October 17,160\$580 8,985 075 9,805\$715 8.175\$505 Surplus....

The October and November traffic of the Caldas branch of the Mogyana line yielded the folfowing results:

October 17,270\$320 10,352 195 6.018\$125 8,294\$831 Surplus..... This branch was opened to traffic in October.

-According to a dispatch of the 24th ult. the minister of agriculture refuses to reconsider his decision declaring the D. Pedro I concession decision declaring the D. Pedro I concession lapsed. He says that the aviss of the government in regard to the recision of contracts, in which the companies were invited to present proposals, did not suspend the contract. These ministerial decisions should be carefully read by intending investors in Brazilian railways.

-A short time ago the public was surprised by the sudden and inexplicable resignation of the general superintendent of the São Paulo and Rio the suiden and inexplicable resignation of the general superintendent of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway. Mr. A. H. Turner, but there was a suspicion affoat that it was due to a new policy of the principal Brazilian shareholders by which all foreigners were to be cleared out from the employ of the company. This suspicion is now more than confirmed by an incident which occurred on the 30th III. While nine of the machinists of the São Paulo shops—all Englishmen but one—were at breakfast a boilec force was stationed at the doors and they were informed that their services were no longer required. They were permitted to enter the shops after their tools only under police scort. These men had been in the employ of the company for many years, and there was no complaint whatever against them. There was no complaint whatever against them. There was no complaint whatever against them. There was not complaint whatever against them. There was not only a third third should be done without warning and by force, as though they were malefactors, in a gross outrage. If the Brazilian directors of that company do not want foreigners in their employ, then they are not obliged to employ them; but they are under some obligations nevertheless to treat their discharged workmen like men and with some show of civilized decency.

# LOCAL NOTES

-The Russian corvette Rynda left for the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th ult.

-Coffee was weak on the 26th ult. A pile of it fell on a laborer and broke his arm.

—Our very young colleague, Lombard Street, is ready dead. The Rislto failed to respond. already dead.

-It is announced that 800 Italian emigrants embarked at Genoa on the 19th ult. for Brazil.

-The Italian beneficent society of this city is proposing to call a meeting to protest against the arbitrary conduct of police officials.

—The payment to the City Improvements Com-any for the last six months of 1886 amounted to 847,579\$167.

-Everything is still safe and snug at the Nunc de Andrade summer hotel at Ilha Grande. The fishing is excellent. -Amateurs in fire-works can find out how

various colored lights are manufactured by applying to the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional of December. -The minister of agriculture has authorized a

credit of 50,500\$ at the London treasury agency for the purchase of material for the water works o this city.

seems to be a great deal of difficulty in -There getting the present city council confirmed. Be tween ministerial, judicial and aldermanic decisions there seems to be no standing room.

-Sr. Pedro Affonso de Andrade Souto-Maior Pinto Coelho has been made a baron by the Portu guese government. We are unable to state we the rest of new nobleman's original name was. We are unable to state what

-That Cangussú telegraph operator has again — nac Cangussù telegraph operator has again scored a triumph over the obstronomical absurdatory of this city—reporting a comet on the 21st ult. at 9,20 p.m. A telescope ought to be sent down to that operator.

-The minister of agriculture has authorized civil engineer Miguel de Teive Argollo to explore the zone of unsettled lands along the Bahia Central railway for the purpose of selecting suitable places for national and immigrant colonies

-The manufacturers of artificial liquors very indignant over the orders of the board of health that they shall brand all their barrels with hot irons, and demand that foreign producers of the "artificial" shall be compelled to do likewise.

-Decree No. 9,701 dated 22nd ulto, declared lapsed the concession to Francisco Ignacio Ferreira and Manoel Jesuino Ferreira for the building of docks, and otherwise improving the port of Bahia. A company under the name of the Bahia Docks Company was registered in London, under this concession.

-According to the Paiz, when the Russian minister came down from Petropolis the other day to see about the police attack on the Russian sailors, the Baráo de Cotegipe, minister of foreign ffairs, suddenly felt the need of a change and went up to Petropolis. Perhaps, however, it was only a coincidence.

-A vital question, beyond the moral support Brazil must lend France in any European embroilment, is as to the manner in which the empire may avail of the approaching difficulties. Brazil might supply beef, maize, sugar and rum; but the chances are that she will furnish nothing, beyond the moral support referred to.

-Having got rid of their dictator, Gen. Maximo Santos, the people of Uruguay do not now want him to return and have adopted measures to prevent his landing in that country. A sentence of hunshment has already been declared. Santos has been gone but a few weeks, and is now on his return voyage from Europe. There will soon be lively times in fickle Uruguay.

-The minister of agriculture has recently sent large numbers of the São Paulo Guia to Brazilia large numbers of the São Paulo Giát to Brazilian consulates in Europe for the purpose of attracting immigrants to that province. The immunities enjoyed by new comers, especially from small-pox, ought to arouse a perfect frenzy among the poor people of Europe, and bring them out by the thousand.

Itousand.

—It is a matter for painful reflection that the Sociedade Central de Immigração of this city does not find the São Paulo Guia de Immigrante quite as correct as could be wished, and has been compelled to suggest certain important corrections. The minister of agriculture, who paid 12,000\$ toward the job, will probably give the matter prompt attention.

-There is a curious similarity between swalows and exchange brokers. We do not mean that the latter are as graceful in their flights as the former, but refer to the fact that they both collect at certain times of the day, or year, and then disappear for a period. At 9.55 a.m. the Rua da Allandega is full of brokers, at 10.05, not one is to be seen. Our political editor suggests that perhaps By time begins punctually at 10 a. m.

DIED

STEVENS.—On the 25th ulto. Jeanette Mayo, (May), daughter of George and Marguerite Stevens, aged 8 years and 5 months.

-The commissão de praças of the municipal council went out on a little hunt on the 29th and hagged 892\$ in fines.

—The new 300 reis postage stamp is said to be the ugliest production of the Mint thus far — and that is saying a great deal.

-Mr. John Roach, the originator of the present line of steamships between this port and New York, died in the latter city on the 10th ult. at the age of 70 years

The Royal Mail packet La Plata took 142 bags of mail matter for Montevideo and Buenos Aires which had accumulated here because of no steamers for those ports.

-Michael Angelo street is in Engenho Novo, but it does not seem to be a good place to live in A daily paper says the police there break lamps and drive the lamp-lighters away.

-The government is said to have signed the decree authorizing Drs. Ferreira de Araujo and G. Fogliani (two journalists) to widen, rebuild and extend the Rua Senhor dos Passos,

—A River Plate correspondent of the Immigra-tion society suggests that the Foreign Office take over the immigration question. Barão de Cotegipe will make an excellent immigrant inspector.

-The Argentines have imposed eight days quarantine on arrivals from this port because of yellow And yet the former were indignant because Rio quarantined against cholera!

-If a stranger wishes to see something singularly characteristic of the prevailing mania, let him look at the quarter and half page lottery advertisements in the daily papers.

-John, the Baptist, Reis does not like cold He started a fire in one of the D. Pedro II dock warehouses on the 25th to heat (no accent on the h) his victuals and was promptly arrested for

-We may be in the wrong of course, but it seems to us that the average Brazilian would build a wall around his country just as China did. The people inside would physic, prosecute and defend, and explore public works, and no one would be a bit the wiser—until more money was needed.

-The government has offered a reward for the detection of the parties guilty of setting fire to the Campos cane fields. This is perfectly right, but who ever heard of a similar act when a merchant's property was concerned? And what, step has the government taken to punish those who fired upon abolitionists on the 30th?

-O Paiz says that Queen Victoria is to establish an order for writers and artists. A newspaper man may yet wear a decoration and be proud of it. In this office a 20\$ "brown-back" will just suit the occasion, and it need not come from the sovereign either.

-It is said that the minister of finance is about to adopt measures for the better fiscalization of lotteries, particularly those of the provinces which do not pay their taxes as regularly as is desired. The minister does not propose to lose a penny of this blood money.

-An employé of the house of Karl Valais & Co. of this city named Jean Seiler, of Swiss nationality, committed suicide with a revolver on the 24th ult. His body was found in the woods near Paineiras, on the Corcovado. Seiler was insured for \$5,000 in the New York Life.

-D. Maria das Neves Izabel Fulalia Carlota —1). Maria das Neves Izabel Fuldia Carlota Adelaide Michaela Raphaela Gabriella Gonzaga de Paula e Assis Sophia Ignez Romana de Bragança has recently written a letter to the Conde de Redinha, says the Dizario de Noticias, but our colleague does not mention whether the august lady signed all of her names to this historical document, or not.

-The government has accepted the resignation of Gen. Severiano Martins da Fonseca, governor of the military school of this city, who resigned of the military school of this city, who resigned because the cadets disologyed orders, and has appointed Gen. Agostinho Marques de Sá to the vacancy. The expansing generous da mocradae academica are proving to be somewhat troublesome to their faint-hearted masters. And, by the way, no step whatever seems to have been taken to punish those mutinous cadets who refused to obey orders.

-It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that our old friend Morris has again returned to the service of the public. In addition to the invention of a bnot-black's chair—which permits the customer to ait down as well as the boot-black—he has invented a receptacle, and process, and tax, and revenue, in the private garbage service of the city, and he is now awaiting a contract from the city council. He asks only 38,000\$ a month, 5% of which will be paid into the municipal treasury. our old friend Morris has again returned to the

-A telegram from the north on the 30th reports —A telegram from the north on the 30th reports the arrival of eight persons at Maceió in a boat, who report the cellision of two English ships, the Kapunda and Ada Melmore, about 500 miles from Maceió. The Kapunda was bound from Plymouth to Australia, and carried 318 persons, emigrants and crew, of which all were lost but 16. The Ada, Melmore was homeward bound from Coquimbo, and lost two out of a crew of 14. The French bark Utysses rescued about 16. The two vessels seem to have sauk immediately after the collision. —There was never, perhaps, a better opportunity for Anglo-Saxon interference than has arisen in the Uruguayan political situation.

-In Valparaiso it is said that the firemen are patrolling the streets to prevent the sale of spirit-uous liquors. Firemen 25, firewater.

-The government has approved most of the items in the municipal budget, but declines to approve the projected monument to commemorate the Paraguayan war. The government does well.

-St. Sebastian shedding his arrows the other day has provoked any quantity of witty observa-tions. When Sr. Belisario commences to shed his arrows in the way of new taxes, perhaps the laughter will be on the other side.

-If you desire to commit suicide, do not put letters in your waistcoat pocket. The negligence of this precaution saved a youth on the 25th, for his letters prevented the ball entering the vital regions for which it was intended.

-Since the return of the ironclad Aquidaban from Ilha Grande a few days ago, eight sailors have been attacked with beni-beni. Will not the authorities wake up to the necessity of studying the causes of this terrible disease?

-Temperate climates have oaks, ash, elms, etc. — 1 emperate crimates nave oass, ash, eins, etc. The tropics enjoy the universally admired palm, which Mark Twain declares "looks like a feather duster struck by lightning." The Brazilian thrush, or subdi, is generally supposed to sing in the palms, but such as we have seen were busily engaged in picking out the seed of the feather brush.

-Notwithstanding the published statement of a local immigration society, of two local papers, and local immigration society, or two tocal papers, aim a multitude of eye-witnesses, the minister of agriculture still pretends to believe the reports about the treatment of immigrants in Santos to be "inexact or exaggerated." When a minister purposely closes both eyes and ears to abuses like these, what improvement can be expected?

-The daily mortality reports of the Misericordia society show that the total number of deaths last society snow that the folial number of deadus lass, month was 1,083, or an average of nearly 35 a day. This is equivalent to an annual average of about 38 per 100e. There were 121 deaths from consumption, 70 from small-pox, 14 from beri-bei, and 5 from yellow fever. The large death rate from small-pox will excite surprise.

-We must again remind the United States postal —We must again remind the United States postal authorities that mails for this city should not be sensibly the steamers which come no farther than north Brazilian ports. The last mail so sent was delayed untilthe next regular through steamer. Then, too, the practice of retaining letters in New York for direct steamers is grossly abourd, as they can be sent by way of England in 30 days. We have recently seen letters over two months old which bad been so kept back in New York.

-We regret to note that the Journal d'Hygiene —We regret to note that the Journal d'Hygiene is not altogether satisfied with the Boletim of the board of health of this city, finding the classification of diseases and deaths very complicated, and the absence of a correct census a great inconvenience. The Journal should consider that a complicated classification of diseases — so complicated that a dead man would not recognize his own trouble—is an indication of great professional skill, and our official medicos can not possibly do without it.

-It would be interesting to know just what the Polytechnic students now think of Julius Cesar and Polytechnic students now think of Junus Cesar and his little ballion. The students were his toutest champions here and raised a great deal of money for him; but what is there to show for it? There was a very comfortable little fortune wasted on Julius, and with no other result than to keep lum in Paris as long as it lasted, and then to let him drop into a small government office in Pará when the last vintem was spent.

-Julius Cæsar of ballooning notoriety has collapsed into a situation in the secretariat of the presidency of Para. Julius had a good time while it lasted. Here is a verse published in France in 1785 which may interest Julius:

Je cours, Madame,
Mener ma femme
Se promener en bailon!
Monsieur, pourquoi?
Eh! Eh! ma foi!
C'est commode un bailon! dency of Pará. Julius had a good time while it

I may not be witty, but Monsieur evidently had felonious designs on Madame's life, or limbs.

-A scandalous affair took place at the Caes Pharoux on the 20th ult. in which some drunken sailors from the Russian corvette Rynda were very sailors from the Russian corvette Rynda were very severely injured. Two sailors were trying to get a drunken comrade back to the hoat and were followed through the streets by a large crowd of boys and roughs. When near the boat landing an attempt was made to rob the drunken man, and a fight ensued. Some sailors in a boat then came ashore to help their comrades, and some policemen was injured with bricks, while one policeman was injured in the head. It appears that the attack on the sailors was without any cause whatever, and that the police were altogether wrong in joining in the fray as they did. Through the energetic action of the Russian authorities, the police officials concerned have been placed under arrest and an inquiry is being made. Had the sailors belonged to an ordinary merchantinan, or lad these been no prince of the royal blond on board, it is probable that no notice would have been taken of the affair by the government.

BIRTH.

January 25th, at Corredor da Victoria, Bahia, the sife of Thomas O. Gunton, of a daughter.

-The Austrian corvette Saida, Capt. Hermann Heinze commanding, entered this port on the 3rd. The Saida is on a voyage of instruction.

-Telegrams this morning from Montevideo report the discovery of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the present government and the reinstate-ment of Santos in the presidency. A large number of arrests have been made.

-Except in Buenos Aires and Salto, the cholera has nearly disappeared in the Argentine Republic. In Montevideo it is slowly increasing, as also in Chili. There are no late news from Matto Grosso, except that the people are suffering for food.

-- The government has consented to modifications in the contract with the Hamburg Colonization Society by which the number of colonization Society by which the number of colonists to be introduced each year is reduced from 1000 to 700, and the annual subvention from 70,000\$ to 49,000\$, dating from January, 1886.

—Four days quarantine on Brazilian arrivals have been imposed at Montevideo. As we are sending down only one or two steamers a month it will not make much difference after all. The telegraph lines, however, are reaping a rich larvest from the interrupted mail communication.

—A sentence of the juiz of the 1st criminal district, Dr. Serafim Muniz Barreto, on the 3rd inst., annuls the count of a part of the present municipal chamber for irregularities, and orders another count to be made by the old chamber, which has gone out of existence.

-Although the slaveholders have had nearly a —Attnough the stavenouers have find nearly wear to register their slaves under the Saraiva-Cotegipe law, it appears that very lew have thus far done anything. In this city only a little over 2,000 out of 20,000 have been registered. Perhaps another year will be asked for them to use in doing nothing!

-A telegram from Campos to-day announces —A telegram from Campos to-day announces the shooting of a prominent abolitionist, Sr. Adolpho Porto, by an assassib belonging to a neighboring plantation. Porto was one of the editors of the 25 de Março and was shot in his own office. The police and provincial authorities are trying to fix the responsibility for burning cane fields on the abolitionists. If the slaveholders propose to magurate a war of this character, we trust the abolitionists will meet them on their own ground.

#### COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, February 4th, 1887.
Par value	of the Brazilian mil reis (18000), gold 27 d.
do	coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg 54 45 cts. \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1*837
do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 889
Bank rate	of exchange on London to-day 22 3[16 d. alue of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 822 rs. gold
cio	do do m U. S.
	\$1.00  \$4.80 per £1. stg.] in Brazinan currency [paper] 2 253
Value of	£: sterling ., ,, to. \$817
	EXCHANGE.

FXCHANGE.

January 22.—Official rates were expited on London, 459 on Paris and 351—520 on Hamburg at 90 db; 25286 on New seeking quoted at 22 gfs—324. Bank frames were reported at 429 and commercial at 424. From second hands bank sterling was reported done at 25 gfs. Severigans closed with buyers at 105400, 3 lefters at 118000. January 24.—The market was fifting was for counter has been seen at 12 gfs. Severigans closed with buyers at 25 gfs. date that the banks were 25 gfs. at 10 gfs. Severigans closed with buyers at 10 gfs. at 10 gfs. Severigans closed with buyers at 10 gfs. at 10 gfs. Severigans closed with buyers at 10 gfs. at 10 gfs. Severigans closed with buyers at 10 gfs. At 10 gfs. Severigans closed with buyers at 10 gfs. At 10 gfs. Severigans closed with buyers at 10 gfs. At 10 gfs. Severigans closed with buyers at 10 gfs. Severigans sold at 10 gfs. Official severigans closed with buyers at 10 gfs. Severigans sold at 10 gfs. Official severigans sold at 10 gfs. Severigans sold at 22 gfs. Severigans sold at 22 gfs. Severigans sold at 22 gfs. Severigans sold at 25 gfs. Severigans closed with huyers at 10 gfs. S

Sourceigns closed with buyers at 10\$930, selfers at 10\$930 - 11\$000.

Jan 19 8.—Rates were lower again in the afternoon, and the Loudon and Bradition Bank was a drawer on head office only at the official quotation. The official rates at the banks were 22 on London, 432—433 on Paris and 335 — 536 on Hamburg at 100 dis 12\$80—35300 on New York at sight. Bank sterling from second hands was reported at 25½, and commercial was quoted 2½.

On Paris bank sterling from second hands was reported at 100 displays the commercial reichmarks of the commercial reichmarks of the commercial reichmarks of the commercial second hands of the commercial reichmarks of the commercial second hands was reported at 22 116—22½. There is very little doing and commercial sterling is quoted at 22½, 23 16 and 23½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$500, sellers at 11\$000.

22 3116 and 24%. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 10\*530. sellers at 1.8000. January 31.—The market was firmer and the Banco Internacional fixed 22 116 on London. Official rates were 22—22 116 on London, 132—65 on New 23—16 on London, 142—65 on New 24—25 on Hamburg, at 90.61; 2\$260—2\$300 on New 25, 16 and 25 ½.05 on New 25, 16 and 25 ½.05 on New 25 in 16 and 25 in 16 an

—A witty man suggests that when the exchange market is so dull, that the brokers might employ their leisure in planting when, in auticipation of the demand kiley to arise from the establishment of the new flour mills.

—The Ris Compride and Larnageiras transvay and tunuel company was organized on the adult of the Rising of Caninda Messas. Eduardo Kilingthoefer, Manuel Perriai Fernandes Bravo and Mathon de Shrins Kest form the first directory.

The Seriedade Centro Commercial de Loterias seems good enterprise. On a capital of 160,000\$, it has declared dividend of \$4,000\$. Exactly what the company does is uclear, but it appears to make its dividend out of lottery tick speculators.

speculators.

On the 15th dt. the constitution and by-laws of a central factory for the preparation of rice were approved. The name of the company is Victoria and the factory is to be stablished in the province of Santa Catharian. The capital is 100,000\$ divided into 500 shares of 200\$\$\text{Seath of the Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000\$\$\text{divided into 500 shares of 200\$\$\text{Seath of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000\$\$\text{divided into 500 shares of 200\$\$\text{Seath of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Seath of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\text{Mon of Santa Catharian.}\$ The capital is 100,000 shares of 200\$\$\

directors.

3 Abstription liets for shares in a flour mill to be known as O Abstription liets for shares in a flour mill to be known as O Abstrate Phantisers were opened at the London and Internation Blook on the aght lift. The capital is to be 2-000,000% in shares of 500%, and the association will be en commanditie. The prospectus states that only so per cent with the called up, and estimates the next profits of the enterprise at 30 per cent. per annual continuous cent. per continuous cent. per continuous cent. per continuous continuous cent. per c

cent. per annum.

—The balance sheet dated 31st Dec. last of the Carri-Urbanos tran company shows the following assets, among others:

-The January receipts at the Rio costom ho Importation
Port dues.
Exportation
Sundries.
Suntrax of 5 per cent.

3,796,010\$13 

BALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

34	DANIEU du Commercio	41 000	
95	Banco Internacional	198 000	
80	deb. Grão Pará R. R. 7%		
30		69% %	
140	do	70 %	
17	Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	78 %	
124	do do	79 90	
10	do [gold 506] 2 series	86 000	
	anuary 24.		
,	Five per cent. apolices	977 000	
10	do	978 000	
	do	97.8 %	
1,200	Six per cent do Prov. Rio	100 001	
3,400\$	Banco do Brazil	200 000	
59	Banco do Commercio.	222 000	
12	Banco do Commercio	41 000	
, 150	Banco Internacional	180 000	
4	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	182 000	
50	,, Oeste de Minas R.R	03 500	
16	Confiança Insce	220 200	
16	Fidelidade do P. 1 1 1601	791/2 %	
23	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	7972 70	
1	anuary 25.		
140	Five per cent. apolices	978 000	
1,000	Sovereigns	10 940	
31	Rango do Brazil	260 000	
100	Banco do Commercio		
244	Banco Internacional	41 000	
100	do		ı
24	deb. Macahé and Campos R. R.	70 90	ı
50		61 1/2 %	ı
86		70 00	ı
20		79 %	ı
190	do [gold 5%] 1 series	87 000	ı
12	do do a senes	86 000	1
285		77 90	ì

January 26.

Five per cent. apolices..... banco Internacional
de deb. Bahia and Minas R. R., 400
Gifio Pará R. R., 790
Sorocabana R. R., 100\$
Benança Insce.
Carroagens Finminense.
hyp. notes Banco do Brazil.
"Banco Predial. Bacco Preduk.
January 37
Five per cent. apolices.
Bacco Bereduces.

January 31.

Five per cent. apolices.....

do do do Prov. of Rio...

Six per cent de S. Paulo de Sorocabana R. R. 1058...

Grifo Pará R. R. 65% "16...

Carris Urbanos tranway...

hyp. notes Banco Predial... 

DAILY COFFRE REPORTS

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York carding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 157, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States 400 & 5% 400 & 5%		State of the market	0	do Santos		Stock this morning, bags	
14 15/16 6	5,900	366	6,400	400 & 5%	223% d	quiet	1.	7.000	15,000 "	235,000	Jan. 24
14 15[16	5,900	16	6,400	400 & 5%	2236	quiet	ı	1	7,000	242,000	Jan. 25
14 15 16	5,900	16	6,400	400 & 5%	2236	quiet	1	9,000	11,000	253,000	Jan. 26 Jan. 27
14 15 16	5,900	16	6,400	400 8 5%	2238	quiet	3,000	9,000	13,000	263,000	
14 15 16		10	6,400	350 & 500 350 & 500	223/3	quiet	1	8,500	9,000	272,000	Jan. 28
11114		15 13 10	6,400	350 & 5%	221/4	quiet	1	5,000	14,000	286,000	Jan. 29
14%	3,900	orler St	6,400	350 & 50e	22%	quiet	. 1	9,000	22,000 *	296,000	Jan. 3t
1474	3.900	- 000	0,400	30C & 5%	221/4	quiet	. 1	9,900	15,000	304,000	Feb. I
1474	37	outer Co	0,400		22 14	doner	4,000	12,000	19,000	319,000	FcD. 3
A.16 hr	dilo re	5,800	153/	63	84.ZE	Mark		5,000	_	7-1	1 00, 4

	Jan. 22nd
sales for United States during the week.  sales for Carope etc do do  saling ferenances for the United States seemer clearances do (3).  Jeannees for Europe and elswhere.  Freights by steamer do saling for United States.	10,000 bags 3,000 ,, 6,000 ,, 42,000 ,, 28,000 ,, 40 c. & 5% 1716 & 5%
Stock at Santos this morning Receipts during week to 21st Jan Sales for United States during week do Europe do. Shipments to United States do. do Europe do. Market quiet: Gond Average Steamers loading for United States.	310,000 bags 51,000 ,, 8,000 ,, 28,000 ,, 54,000 ,, 54,000 ,,
	Jan. 29th
Sales for United States during the week. Sales for Europe et do do Saling clearances for the United States Steamer clearances do (1) Clearances for Europe and elsewhere Freights by steamer. do sail Steamers loading for United States.	10,000 bags 1,000 , 18,000 , 10,000 , 4,000 , 35 C & 50,000 , 1716 & 50,000 ,
Stook at Sanyos this morning.  Receipts during week to 38th Jan.  Receipts during week of 38th Jan.  Burope do burope to burope to burope to burope to burope do Burop	38,000 ,, 30,000 ,, 21,000 ,, 14,000 ,, 24,000 ,, 5\$800

STOCKS AND SHARE

70/2 70	EXTRACTED FROM "THE SSATIST AND RAILWAY IN AND
	OF JANUARY 15TH.
72 000	
80 000	Government Stocks.
40 000	1863 456 per ct. Loan 99-101
52 500	1865 5 17 17
71 90	1897 6
1	99-100
978 000	94-95
979 000	1997 114
971/2 %	(886 S ,, ,,
99 %	0.11
81 000	paid Railways.
62 %	20 Alagoas, Lim. 7 per et guarantee 15-16
95 %	no do deb. 6
245 000	an Rabia a S Francisco 7 per ct. guar 23-2356
71 %	no Brazilian Great Southern 10½-1756
	20 Imp. Cent. Balia 211/4-221/4
972 000	do deb 6 per ct 100-108
979 000	100 Campos & Carangoladeb. 51/2 per ct 102-104
40 000	20 Conde d'En, Lim. 7 per ct. guar 151/2-161/2
125 000	1 .co do deb. 5% per ct 99-101
480 000	100 D. Thereza Christina deb. 51/2 per cent 91-93
135 000	20 do 7 per ct. guar 1½-8½
275 000	20 Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. grar 1916-201/2
98 %	
71 0/0	
87 000	
979 000	100 Mogyana deb. 5 per ct
258 000	
260 000	100 Recite a C. Tanana
81 000	2014-1014
62 °p	10 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
500 000	100 101 101 111 111 111 111 111
135 000	100 3 FAIR & KINGES O PET - 108
46 000	100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
14 000	20 South mazman.
9- 000	100 00
87 000	100 West. S. Paulo den. 7 per ct

Miscellaneous.	× 1
paid . Mariantian	-91/2
faid Amazon Steam Navigation English Bank of Rio, Lim	1316-147
100 do bonds 5 per cent	758-778
722 A. deb. A 6	percent 105-100
100 do B	
20 Bahia Gas	41/4-43/4
10 Pará do	
	25-35
100 S. John der Rey gold anner	
MARKET REF	ORT.

Rio de Janeiro, February 4th, 1887. Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been very quiet since our last report, and exporters and factors have been trying each the nerve of the other. Prices were maintained unchanged until this morning when brokers reduced their quotations roor separation. There is a want of macenear in the market, which leads to a belief that we advanced with undue haste in Deember here, and that consuming markets have not been "connered" to the extent that the more enthusiastic "bulls" considered was the case. Our receipts have again snarrly increased, and our stock shows a very considerable increase over what we reported on the 2 and. At the same time holders are unwilling sellers at any decline, and the appearances are that our market will be at a dead-lock for some time, pending either more favorable advices from abroad, or such an accumulation of stock here is will force holders into the market. The sales as reported since our last have been:

The sales as reported since our last have been:

14,021	bags for	the United States
759	11	Europe
	**	Cape of Good Hope
5,045	2.9	Elsewhere

Th	e cle	arances since our last issue are:
1	mit	et States:
Jan.	24	New York Br str Others

		25 Galveston Br bk Jane Harvey	5,000
		25 Baltimore Amer bk Julia Rollins	13,38,7
		29 New York Br str Euclid	6,319
		Europe:	426
	lan.	18 Havre Fr str Sully	
3	24 Lisbon f.o. Gr bag Germania	4,000	
		26 Hamburg Gr str Sautos	2,27
		Elsewhere:	

Receipts for the past thirteen days have averaged 10,701 bgs per day, against 7,394 bags for the preceding eight days.

The daily average in January was:

		6,693				
	against	7,231	,,	in	1886	
	.,	0,670				
	.,	4,086	,,	,,	1884	
		7,838	,,	.,	1883	
		7-797	,,	1,	1882	
	,,	10,448				
rokers'	quotations	this morni	ing	w	re!	
		per 1	0 %	ilos		pr

Brokers' quotations thi	per to kilos.	per arroba
Washed	nominal	nominal
Superior	do	do
Good first	do	do
Regular first	6\$330 6\$400	9\$300 - 9\$40
Ordinary first	6 060 - 6 260	8 900 - 9 20
Good second	5 720 - 5 920	8 400 - 8 70
Ordinary second	5 040 - 5 520	7 400 8 10
Capitania	nominal	nominal
Essella	4 020 4 200	5 900 - 6 30
Stock was this mornin	cstimated to be	332,000-333,00

ngs,	
Vessels londing and to load,	bags
New York Br str Catherstone	_
de , Dalton	_
do Amer sch Nancy Smith	7,000
Baltimore Amer lug Adda J. Bonner	_
Hamburg Gr str Valparaiso	4,000
Trieste Aust str Stefanie	-
London Antwerp Br str Trent	-

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during seven months

DESTINATION	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York	953 612	1,114 197	985 302
Baltimore	175 007	277 524	342 850
Hampton Roads f. o		-	-
Sandy Hook f. o		-	
Richmond	-	-	_
Charleston		4 203	40-
Savannah	- 1	9 252	31 687
Mobile			7 000
New Orleans	146 385	41 008	46 000
Galveston	39 398	41 090	40 000
Total	1,314 402	1,665 125	1,604 064
Europe			-
Channel f. o	17 000	7 480	***
Hayre	78 337	73 422	42 984
Antwerp	6r 543	71 472	78 510
North of Europe & Baltic	247 778	269 028	285 506
England	152 724	75 393	133 738
Bordeaux	4 238	13 104	10 428
Lisbon 1. 0	31 804	- 1	7 290
Gibraltar f. o	13 008	815	3 200
Portugal			332 379
Mediterranean	215 430	279 744	332 379
Total	822 038	790 458	900 134
Elsewhere .	1		58 200
Cape of Good Hope	69 277	44 407	32 712
River Plate & West Coast	31 100	30 043	32 712
Rio & Coast	-		
Total	. 100 437	75 250	90 912
United States	1,314 40	1,665 125	1,604 064
	822 03	790 458	900 134
Elsewhere	100 43		90 912
Totals	2.240 87	2,530 833	2,595 110

### Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for January:

DESTINATION	1887	1886	1885
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
UNITED STATES.	86 465	183 937	70 614
New York	28 030	38 478	40 839
	20 030	20 410	_
	_	-	-
		5 652	5 804
		3 03.	-
fulfile	16 038	22 000	35 373
T Owleans		6 000	10 500
Salmarton	5 000	0 000	
	-	_	
t. Thomas f. a	- 1	-	
Total	135 533	256 967	163 130
EUROPK.	50 000		
FUROPE	-	3 58c	-
Channel t. o	4 326	3 803	6 714
Havre	2 987	908	2 237
Antwerp North of Europe & Baltic	16 499	18 747	27 527
North of Europe & Battle	1 040	9 494	3 260
	1 271	1 703	408
	1 271	. 103	-
Lisbon f O	4 000	- 6o	249
	- 1	32 243	46 619
Mediterranean	17 311	32 243	
Total	47 434	70 598	87 014
ELSEWHERE			
C of Good Hone	10 000	5 507	2 893
River Plate & West Coast	-	3 881	2 893
River Plate & West Construction		-	_
Rio and Coast			. 0
Total	10 000	9 388	2 893
United States	135 533	256 967	163 130
United States		70 598	87 014
Europe			2 89
Totals		336 953	253 033

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Freight persteamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	do Good and. do	Average price Ordinary 1st perarroba	Stock	Shipments	Total Sales bags	,, Elsewhere	" Cape	" Europe	Sales U. States	Receipts bags	
40 C	225116	8,650	9,100	226,000	40,130	1	:	;	:		8.572	Jan. 22 *
:	;	:	:	233,000	:	;	1	1	:	:	6,160	Jan. 23
40 C	22 5 16	8,650	9,100	240,000	1	;	:	:	;	:	7,410	Jan. 24
40	22	0,0	9.10	251,00	0,78			1	;	;	10,91	Jan. 25

### Peb. 1 ####################################
9,500 3.557  9,500 4.374  9,500 3.557  17,15\$  9,500 3.74  9,500 3.74  9,500 3.74  18,7356 4.374  9,500 315,000  22,74  30 C
Feb. 1  Feb. 2  10733  8,818  1377  1390,000  14374  1990,000  118,000  1980,000  118,000
348 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
1 -
3 3 14 Feb
14,021 14,021 11,021 11,022 11,022 11,022 11,022 11,022 11,022 12,020 12,020 12,020 13,020 12,020 13,020 14,021 14,02 14,02 14,02 14,02 14,02 14,02 1

#### Imports.

There has been a fair movement in the markets and prices are steadier. In flour there has not been much doing, and brokers quoce the market weak and drill. Three cargoes of pitch pine have arrived, but the price of this, as well as of white pine, has advanced somewhat, and the markets are steady. A cargo of kerosene has arrived to a dealer.

Flour .- Receipts since our last report have been

An Sable from New York:	
Alcantara 1,916 br	ls,
Crystal 1,750 ,	
Castilla 1,250 ,	,
Noblesse 1.000 ,	
Radiante 1,125 ,	7,041 brls.
Tolkinger	1773
Glad Tidings, from Baltimore :	ele.
Olivinia Cristian	
Colubra state	
Araby	1)
Mt. Vernon 1,000	4,000 ,,
Adda J. Bonner, from Baltimore:	
Castilla 2,000 b	rls.
Mt. Vernon 2,000	,,
Crystalgoo	4,900 ,,
Aliranda, from United States:	
Noblesse 1,500 b	rls.
Alcantara 1,500	33
Codorus 1,000	11
Castilla 1,000	33
Chesapeake 350	,,
Silver Spring 150	,, 5,500 ,,
_	21.44x brls

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 8,400 brls, and brokers estimate stock in first hands at : 41,000 brls. American

1,500 ,, Trieste 1,500 ,, Chili 44,000 hrls.

Rec

ort the market weak and dull at the following

ons:				
	Trieste,	168	750-17	500
,	Richmond 1st	16	500-17	COO
	do 2nd	15	500-16	000
	Baltimore 150	16	000-16	500
	do and	15	500-16	000
	Western & Int	. 15	250-16	000
	Chili	14	000-14	500
	River Plate	15	000-15	500
	New Zealand		nomina	l
eipts	last month were	:		
	45,752 bris. A			

4,618 ,, Triest

4172 ". Unit 54.572 bris.

against 33.934 bris of all sorts for January, 1826.

Pitch Pine. — Receipts are 570.474 feet per Zulmira from Brunswick, 23.520 feet per Caledonis from Apalachicola and 227.904 feet per Yastfa. The first is reported sold at 378.500, the second is on order, and the third, the cargo ex F. Merriman is reported sold at 4.68500. Receipts last month were these three cargos, against 327.973 feet in January 1871. nary last year.

White Pino.—There have been no receipts. Brokers quote the market steady at 110—115 rs. per foot. There were no receipts last month against 124,488 feet in January last

Spruce Pine .-- No receipts, nor any last mo

for the corresponding month last year.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report. R
month were nii, against 398 doz. in January, 1886.

monto were m., agasust 390 coz. in January, 1850.

Keroaene.—Receipts are 13,495 cases per Most Ross from New York, which are stated to be no order. We may quote invoices at \$\$9000-\$\$\$000 per case, market steady. Receipts last month were 14,075 cases, against 3,556 cases for the same month last year.

the same month last year.

Lard.—Receipts are 2,200 kegs per A. J. Bonner, 800
per Clad Tridings and 100 per Advance, all from the United
States Brokers quote at 335—340 rs. per lib. for invoices.
Receipts in January were 6,475 kegs and 15 cases, against
3,100 packages for the same month in 1886.

3.120 packages for the same month in 1886.

Rossin.—Receipts are 250 brls. per Glad Tidings and 15
per Advance from the United States. We may quote at
45600—35500 per brl. as to quality and weight. Receipts last
month were 250 brls. against 1,490 in January last year.

uentu were 250 0rts, against 7,491 in January last year.

Bran.—Receipts have been 680 bags per Ville de Santos
and 350 per Daltou from Lisbon. Brokers quote foreign
ran at o\$4,00−3\$500 per bag as to quality. Last month
sceipts were 14,051 bags, against 8,289 bags in January last
ear.

COGHBh.—Receipts are 2,488 tubs per Brathers from isaspe, 2,590 cases per Valparatio from Hamburg and 38 ases per Ville de Maranham from Portugal. Qualitation of the committee anadian une ;

of all kinds last year.

Hay.—We have received 3,892 bales from the River Plate out the Lararetto, which comes to dealers and contractions. Receipts last month were 5,982 bales, against 10,014 bales in January 1866.

Cement.—Receipts are 1,000 brls per Annandale from Newport, and 900 per Laphace from London. There is no change in quotations. Receipts last month were 5,500 brls. Brilish and 1,008 brls. Belgian, against 1,934 brls for the same month last year.

Indiap Copyn.—There are no receipts of foreign re-

the same month last year.

Indian Corn.—There are no receipts of foreign reported, but the market is weak at 3\$700—4\$000 per bag. In January receipts were 92,46 bags of foreign maize, against 11,000 bags in January Jast year.

Coal.—Receipts are all to companies and dealers, viz: 1,560 tons per North from Cardiff 1,057 ... Ponuth do 1,481 ... Premier from Newport 2,005 ... Pleasey from Newcastle 50 ... Annu Maria from Liverpool Receipts last month were 11,000 tons and 16,213 bricks, all liftish, against 19,054 tons for the same month last year.

Rice.—Receipts are 2,500 bags per Hannever, 600 per Valparatio and 2,000 per Annumbale, from Europe-Brokers report the market firm at 95000—9\$2000 per bag in lots.

### SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

YANUARY 23.

THMORE—Amer lug Adda Y. Bonner; 463 tons; Berry; ds; sundries to Levering & Co.
NSWICK—Port bk Zulmira; 866 tons; Lima; 86 ds; pine
Wenceslao Guimarães & Co.

to Wencesido Guinarñes & Co.

"JAN" 24.

CASPE via PERNAMBUCO.—Br bg Brothers; 173 tons; Vibert;
49 ds; codisin to order,
OPORTO.—POR IN Passe da Gama; 549 tons; Coellio; 47 ds;
sundries to José Antonio Gonçaives Santos.

FAN. 25.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Glad Tidings; 625 tons; Mc Clean; 56 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

36 ds, sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

Analactico. Be big Caledonia; 311 tons; Hoffmeyer, 66 ds; pine to order.

y AN. 20.

Macao-Br bk. Frenchny; 324 tons; Smith, 17 ds; salt to order.

7AN. 98.

CARDIFF-Br ship North; 1395 tons; Newton; 39 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

Newtont—Nor hk Premier; 1090 tons; Ronneborg; 44 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

MONTEVIDEO win LAZARETTO—Nor lug Ellieser; 300 tons; Holvassen; 65 ds; salt to order.

7AN. 90.

CARDIFF-Br ship Pownah; 7199 tons; Richards: 40 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

New Yore—Amer. by Apr. School, 2015.

NEW YORK—Amer by Anna Maria; 23 tons; Fitzwalter, 48 cs. subsection of the Maria Company of t

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 22.

ELIZABETH—Swed by Ture; 171 tons; Johansen; Ship Island-Br bk Sylvan; 1661 tons; O'Neil; ballast.

Ship Island—Br bk Sylvan; 1c61 tons O'Neil; ballast. JAN. 23.

South West Pass—Br bk Prince Ruperi; 1:68 tons; O'Melley; ballast.
CAN' Werds—Nor bk Kong Carl; 507 tons; Knudsen; do.
BARRADOS—Nor bk Medium; 1010 tons; Ogholm; do.
JAN. 24.

PARANAGUA'—Br bg Blanco; 343 tons; Tucker; ballast.
JAN. 25.

LISHON 10.—Ger lug Germania; 1:79 tons; Kuhl; coffee.
PRENAMBUCO via Lazaretto—Ger bg J. G. Fichte; 230 tons; Gronboff; sundrics.
MARAHIAM—POT bk Noemia; 323 tons; Campos; do.
JAN. 26.

JAN. 26.

BARBADOS—Br bk Glen Grant; 753 tous; Russell; ballast.

PANNADOS—Br bk Glen Grant; 753 tons; Russell: ballast. 7AN. 27. BALTHORR -Amer bk Yulia Rollinz; 595 tons; North; coffee.

Coffee.

PORT EARS - PR Sp. Attracting; 198 tons; Richards; ballast.

PORT EARS - PR Sp. Attracting; 1198 tons; Richards; ballast.

PUNICAMENCO-Amer Ing Edward Johnston; 386 tons;

JAM. 8.

GALVESTON-IR the Jame Harmey; 346 tons; Stevens; coffee.

MARANHAM—Port bk. Hamildade; 333 tons; Teixeira; sundire:

ITAJAHY.-Dan bg Maria Petreus; 114 tons Beck: ballast.

JAN. 29.

HAMPTON ROADS...Br ship Rossignal; 1509 tons; Robbins; ballast. co-Br lug Roland; 353 tons; Finlayson; do.

ballast.

PARAMYAA.—Nor lug Prach; 392 tous; Marchsen; do.

Victoria.—Nor lug Urda; 179 tous; Salvesen; sundries.

PEBRUARY 1.

BARKAROS—Br bk George Gilroy; 1083 tous; Hughes: ballast. Pernameuco...Nor bk Eikunasund; 797 tons; Bertinessen, do.

VICTORIA---Br lug Geraldine; 258 tons, Adams; do.

-The German bk Marco Polo was sold at auction on the ret just, for 3,450\$000.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.
BARBADOS—Nor bk Martin Luther ballast.
VICTORIA— , Anna do.
PENSACOLA— , Folkvang do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

The only charters reported are: Amer schr Nancy Smith, coffee to New York, 17[6; Br bg Constance, salt hides to Channel f.o., 27[6. Br lug Geratdine and Nor bk Anna, coffee, from Victoria to Channel f.o., 355.

Freights-steamer:		
New York		per bas
New Orleans		do
ondon	401	per tor
Liverpool	305	do.
Antwerp	405	do
Hamburg	355-405	do
Hawre	401	cs do
Havre	io f	cs do
Marseilles		
Trieste	10 130	cs do
Genoa	401	us uo
sail:		
United States, North	. 15517	6 per to
do South nomina	1 171620	s do
Channel f. o. } nomina		

United States, do	South	nom	inal 17[62	or do
Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.		nom	inal 305	1716 do
VESSELS	AFLOAT &	LOAL	ING FOR	R10.
Aeronaut		B	altimore	**
Alexandre He	rculano	U	porto	

eronaut	DHITIIIOLC	**
lexandre Herculano	Oporto	
Uliança	Oporto	
Annie Burrill	Cardiff	
uguste	Cardiff	
luguste	Newport	
1. D. Bordes	Richmond	13 Dec
beja	Richmond	
Aldine	Cardift	to Jan
Cerro Alegre	Brunswick	
Charles Cox	at Dover	
Cora	Oporto	8 De
Costa Labo		31 De
Chrysolite	Liverpool	31 De
Carrie Delap	Puget Sound	
Century	Arichat	2
Cherbourg	Pensacola	•
Chieftain	New York	
Descalion	Newcastle	7 Ja

Dora
Dora
Pedro II
Dovre
Dictator
Edith Mary
E. S. Powell 27 Dec

	GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS									
Baltimore 23 Dec.   Ferda	-	CULATION	DENOMINATION July	INTEREST	I,000\$000	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS			
Gift Plymouth 18 Dec. Gordon Liverpool Guiana Liverpool	E0.000.000 000 50,0	000,000 000 do	do	5 %	200-800 500-1,000	979 000	975\$000 980\$000			
Hertig Oscar Frederik. Bunswick Hermann Lehmkuhi. Cardiff	2 188 400 000 1.0	19,7200 000 do do do 558,100 000 do	1868. Apr., Oct. 1879. Jan., Apr., July, Oct. Kiu de Janeiro. Jan., July.	5 % 4 % 6 % 6 %	1,000 000	1,300\$000				
Harnet Richmond t Jan.		683,000 000 do 889,600 000 Province of	Kio de Janeiro	1/2 0/0	200-500	99 %	100 °0			
Ida Oporto Ithuriel Dover 20 Dec.  9 acob Pensacola Hamburg	1,6	686,600\$000 Brazil	lo Brazil	5 % 6 % 5 % 6 %	100\$000	99 <sup>u/o</sup> 79 <sup>o/o</sup> 87\$000	98 %—100 % 75 %— 85 000—87 000			
Kats Burrill.         Cardiff         14 Jan.           Long fellow         Peusacola         10 Dec.           Lydia         New York         27 Dec.	- 1,5 3,2 4,5	586,500 000   Credito Real of 274,200 000   do g do do do fredital	June, Dec.   June, Dec.   June, Dec.   June, Dec.   June, July   June, July   June, July   June, July   June, July   June, July   June,	5 % 6 % 6 %	£11,58	84 0/a 71 0/o				
Yacob			DEBENTURES AND S							
Moonbeam  Meta Breckwoldt  Margarida  Margarida  Liverpool	CAPPTAL CHAPES	ISSUED VALUE PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST LAST SALE AN	ST DIVIDEND	LAST QUOTATIONS			
Malabar Cardiff 4 Dec. Brunswick	CAPITAL SHARES	158UE	1		AN	TT FAID	A			
Aver a series of the series of	500,000\$ 2,500	All 200\$ All	Auxiliar	20,171\$368 6,761,903 833	260 000 9	000 Jan. 1887 000 Jan. 1887	190\$000—195\$000 258 000—260 000			
Oscar, Oporto 27 Dec.	12,000,000 60,000	30,000 200 Al 30,000 200 40 All 200 100	do do 2 series	1,877,493 516	81 000 2	660 Jan. 1887	81 000 85 000			
Prince Henry. Liverpool Pusnaes. Liverpool Quiteria Oparto Baher! Memel 18 Nov.	12,000,000 60,000	30,000 200 Al	Commercio.  do 3 series.  Credito Real do Brazil	73,562 664	50 000 3	000 Jan. 1887 700 Jan. 1887 000 Jan. 1887	220 000—223 000			
Rozella Smith New York 3 Jan.	5,000,000 100,000 2,000,000 10,000	All 50 50 All 200 70 All 200 61	do de S. Paulo  Delcredere English Bank, Limited	95,106 311 5,599 960 £ 190,000	62 000 2 140 000 8	800 Jan. 1887 000 Jan. 1887 5 Nov. 1886	— 80 000 — 63 000 — 192 000			
Severn New York 27 Dec.	£ 1,000,000 30,000 6,000,000 100,000	All 200 Al	I Industrial e Mercantil	920,000 000 £ 250,000	40 000		39 000— 40 000			
St. John St. John Theodor Liverpool 6 Jan. Thomas S. Falck Hamburg	1,000,000 5,000 4,000,000 20,000	All 200 All 10,000 All 200 All	Mercantil de Santos Predial Rural e Hypothecario	30,000 000 3,425,499 094	65 000 6	000 Jan. 1887 000 Jan. 1883 000 Jan. 1887	320 000—330 000			
Theodor.	8,000,000 45,000	All 200 40	União de Credito	72,146 030		200 Mar. 1887	- 90 000			
Zaritsa Hamburg	12,000,000 50,000 6,000,000 1,300,000	- 200 40 - 200 -	Auxilian MANKS Braill. Commercial do Rio de Jascino do do de S. Paulto Commercio do 3 series. do 3 series. cretito Renal do Brazal. Cretito Renal do Brazal. Delecciore English Bank, Limited. Industrial o Mercantil Internacional. London and Brazilian, Limited. Mercantil de Santos Predial. London and Brazilian, Limited. Unido de Credino Unido de Credino Delecciore Bahia e Minas do debentures. Hragantina do Campos e Carangolo do debentures.	14,642 300	184 000 8 8 130 000 216 165 000 616	% Oct. 1886 % Nov. 1886 % Nov. 1886				
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS	1,500,000 2,000	A11 200 A	do debentures	9,777 149	20 000	000 Jan. 1887				
DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO	1,600,000 8,000 £70,000 1,500,000 7,500	1,926 £ 50 A	Ituana debentures.  Juiz de Fóra to Piaú.	$\equiv$	180 000 61/2	% lan. 1887	=			
Jan. 22 Righi Ital Catherstone Br 24 V. de Sautos Fr 24 Hannover Gr 24 Hannover Gr 25 Bremen* 29d J.N. Vincenzi & F. Walter, H. & C. A. Leubá & C. H. Stoltz & G.	1,300,000 8,735,800 43,679 11,264,200 56,321	All 200 A All 200 20	do and scries.  do and scries.  do debentures.  do do  Macahé e Campos  do do  MacAhé e Od debentures.	170,827 748	180 000 636	600 Jan. 1887	121 000—125 000			
25 Santos Gr Santos 18h E. Johnston & C	15,398,400	- 200 - A	do do	122,000 000	90 000 4 76 0/0 6 1/2	Oct, 1886 000 Jan. 1887 0/0 Jan. 1887				
29 Miranda Br New York* 28d E. Pecher & C	3,071,000 8,100,000 40,500	25,500 200 A 200 -	do debentures	167,258 166	283 500 12 202 000 7	000 Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 Jan. 1887				
30 Ionic Br Lyttleton 21d Wilson Sons & C Newcastle* 3ud Gas Co.	1,000,000 6,000	4,350 200 A	Oeste de Minas do debentures	8,717 036 20,050 563	180 000 5	000 Jan, 1887 Oct. 1886 000 Jan. 1887				
31 Annandale Br Newport* 41d H. Stoltz & C	4,000,000 20,000	10,000 200 A	do subsidiary do debentures		20 000 05 0 616	"/a Jan. 1887 "/a Oct. 1886				
a Aconcagua Br   Liverpool* 21d   Wilson Sons & C	1,500,000 - 810,000 4,050	All 200 A	do debentures	474 493	-	T	=			
3 Advance Amer   New York* 24d   Wilson Sons & C	370,000 — 3,800,000 19,000 1,600,000 —	6,984 200 A	do debentures do do Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es.		192 000 7 480 000 6 212 000 83	"/o Jan. 1887	476 000-495 000 202 000-205 000			
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.	1,000,000	30,000 200 A	do with subsid	$\equiv$	145 000 155 000 24 000	6 000 Sept. 1886	160 000—			
DATK NAME WHERE TO CANGO	7,200,000 36,000	23,591 200 A	1) Sorocabana		70 000 62 0/0 500 000 6	"/0 Dec. 1886 "/0 Dec. 1886 2 "10 Feb. 1884	61½ "In — 450 000—500 000			
Jan. 22 Araucania Br 23 Alliança Amer 22 Memnon Br 24 Memnon Br	800,000 4,000	All 200 /	TRAMWAYS	34,600 000 80,648 825	245 000	5 000 Inn. 1881	—26a ooo			
22 Fidele Prim'si Br Maceto 22 Canning Br Porto Alegre Suntos	5,400,000\$ 27,000 453,600 — 835,700 —	- 500 - 100 -	at Lardim Botanica	150,000 000	107 % 7 135 000	9/a Jan. 1887 9/a Jan. 1887 3 500 Jan. 1887 8 000 Jan. 1887	134 500—135 500			
ar Righi Ital Santos Sundries	500,000 2,500	All 200	Il Nitherohy	: =	120 000 8	6 000 July 1884				
Pine Branch Br do do do do Santos Gr Santos Fr Santos Gr Santos Gr Santos Gr Santos Gr A	1,200,000 6,000 360,000 — 1,200,000 6,000	3,500 200	Porto Alegre	40,000 coo 477,939 554	90 000 275 000	7 % Oct. 1886 4 000 July 1886 5 000 Jan. 1887 3 000 Jan. 1887				
30 Ionic Br London Coffee	250,000 20,000 250,000 12,500	_ 200   -	S. Christovão. S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures. Villa Izabel. SAVIGATION COMPANIÂS Aliazon Steam, Navigation.	12,018 230	200 000	3 500 Jan. 1887				
Feb. 1 Tuzco Br 1 La Plata Br 1 La Plata Br 1 Aconcagua Br Valparaiso* Coal Sundries do	£750,000 50,000 5,000,000\$ 25,000	10,419 £ 15 All 200			305 000 98 "10	3 July 1885 7 000 Jan. 1887 Nov. 1886	283 000-290 000			
* Calling at intermediate ports.	1,377,300	100	Ferry debentures.  Nacional de Navegação.  do 2ud series.  do 3rd series.		= '	0 000 Oct. 1886 7 500 May 1886				
WORKIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT O	F 800,000 4,000	2,500 200	All Paulista,	49,713 900	215 000 8	7 000 July 1886 1/2 Jun. 1887 2 000 Jun. 1887				
RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1887.	4,000,000\$ 20,000	Atl 1,000 21	Argos Fluminense	300,000 000	520 000 3 11 000	2 000 Jan. 188 0 000 Jan. 188 4 000 Jan. 188	10 000 11 000			
NAME Z WHERE COUNTENERS	2,000,000 20,000 2,000,000 10,000 4,000,000 20,000	A II 200	Bonança Confierça	270,000 000	70 000	4 000 Jan. 188	220 000—224 500			
American	2,500,000 2,500 2,000,000 10,000	All 1,000 All 200		33,571 584	185 000	4 000 Jan. 188 4 000 Jan. 188 10 000 Jan. 188 2 000 Jan. 188	45 000- 40 000			
sch Nancy Smith 419 Dec. 26 New York. F. Clemente & C	8,000,000 8,000 4,000,000 20,000 5,000,000 25,000	10,000 200	Nova Permanente	180,000 000	7 27 500 65 000 14 000	5 000 Jan. 188				
lug A. J. Bonner lug Glad Tidings 6 bg Au Sable 567 bg Josefa	C 133,800\$ -	_ 200 -	Agricola de Campos delentures	:: =	150 000	9"(a Feb. :88				
Builtich	300,000 1,500	_ 200 _ 100	do dependires	14.4		7 % Oct. 188 8 % July 188	6			
sp Celeste Burrill 1763 Dec. 6 Cardiff D Pedro II R. 1 sp Aphrodita 1627 16 Newport D Pedro II R. 1 bk Semantha 899 30 Cardiff B. Rodrigues & Semantha 899 30 Cardiff Silson Sons & Cardiff Silson		200	Porto Feliz debentures	:::l —	- 6	1/2 % July 188 3/4 % Oct. 188	7			
sp Lizzie Burrill. 1185 31 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C Sp Parthia 527 Jan. 5 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C Cardiff Wilson Sons & C Cardiff Wilson Sons & C	290,000 — 800,000 — 1,700,000 8,500	o All 200	All Quissans. do debensures.	132,870 00	0 -	3½ 0/0 Nov. 188				
bg Constance . 156 13 Gaspe . Norton, M'w & 20 Cardiff . Norton, M'w & To order . 173 24 Gaspe . To order	040,000   -	All 200	All Rio Branco		42 DOD 240 DOD	4 s Nov. 188				
bk Freuchny 324 sp North 1295 sp N	C F:1,000,000 32,00	All F 500			66 %	8 °/a Nov. :8	63 % - 67 %			
bk Freuchny. 324 ap Macdo. To order by Poorth. 295 a8 Cardiff. Norton, M'w & Poorth. 295 ap Gardiff. Norton, M'w & Gardiff. Norton, M'w & Sp. Moss Rose. 37 as New York. John Moore & Cardiff. Norton & Gardiff. N	1,200,000\$ 6,00 1,176,100 — 500,000 —	100	S. José d'El Rey (gold)do debentures.	Ξ Ξ	85 °/a	3 º/o Jan. 18				
Fuench	200,000	00 All 200	All Brazil Industrial	11,932 3		g 000 Jan. 18 g 000 Jan. 18 8 0 Jan. 18	87 -215 000			
bk Emile Menier. sp Tarapaca	C 1,000,000 5,00	Ail 200	All Cariocado debenturesdo dehentures			71/2 "la Sept. 18	86			
at	600,000	- 200	Confiança Industrial Páo Grande do delegitures	$\equiv$	206 000	Oct. 18	386			
bk Folkwang	& C 160,000 5,00	00 All 200 60 — 200	All Rink do debentures.	=	92 % 000	7 % Oct. 18 15 000 Jan. 18 7 % Oct. 1	386 387			
bk Martin Luttlet 792 Jan. 5 Richmond. Phipps Bros &	C 250,000 3,00 C 250,000 — C 2,000,000 10,00	00 5,550 200	do dehentures		206 000	8 % Nov. 1	886			
	3,000,0000   0,0	All 500	All Petropottana do debentures. MISCRLLANEOUS All Associação Commercial. Candelaria [church] debentures.		210 000	8 % Jan. 1 8 % Sept. 1 7½ % Oct. 1	884 886 886495 900			
bk Alice 947 Nov. 23 L. de Maio. Braga, Boa & C.		All & 50	_ Cantareira e Esgutos depentures	E4 270 C	070 210 000	35 000 Jan. 1	887			
lug Teixeira. 426 Dec. 21 Drunswick. A. T. Rodrigue bk Leonor. 376 30 Brunswick. A. T. Rodrigue	800,000 4,0 10,000,000 50,0 324,000	100 All 200	All Carruagens Finninense.  All Commercio e Lavoura  Docas de D. Pedro II  do debentures.  All Gloria market.	172,748	192 000 192 000 830 35 000	3 000 Jan, 1 9 0/0 Jan, 1 8 000 Jan, 1	887 887 887			
bg Marinhos II. 244 16 Aracajú A. M. Branswick. bk Zulma 866 23 Oporto J. A. G. Santo		000 All 50	All Gloria market. All Industrial Fluminense (kiosques). All Pastoril, Agricola e ludustrial. All Serviços Martinus. All União Telephonica.	186,315 180,040 9,878	157 190 000	2 000 Aug. 1	886 50 000- 53 000			
Sandish	1,944,000 9-7	720 All 200	All União Telephonicado debentures	5,617	70 %	5 000 May 8 % Jan.				
bk Ulrika 300 Dec. 27 Newcastle. D. Pedro II R		,								

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[Loading i	n Santo	s]	Feb.	5th
[ do	do	1	11	
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	{ do [Loading	[ do do	[ do do	[Loading in Santos],

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